

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The trial of James Powers for the murder of A. E. Lutz, commenced on Monday and was continued during Tuesday and Wednesday. An effort was made by the counsel of the prisoner to postpone the case until Thursday next, on account of the absence of associate counsel and James Showell, alleged to be a material witness for the defense. After argument by the prosecution and defendant, the Court stated that the facts submitted in the affidavit of the defendant were not sufficient to justify the postponement of the case, and the motion of defendant for postponement was accordingly overruled by his honor.

The following jury was then chosen: Thomas Rigges, Thomas Proby, R. H. Trunnell, William Cooper, Jeremiah Smith, Theodore Mead, Washington Wallingsford, William H. Perkins, Albert Hurdle, Joshua Hilton, Richard Butt, and Thomas B. Lerner.

The evidence, as might be expected from the character of the witness, and nature of the occurrence was very contradictory.

Mr. Kay offered Lutz's dying declaration as evidence. Mr. Norris objected, on the ground that the entertainment of the slightest hope of recovery by the deceased would vitiate the admissibility of the declaration, and that the evidence showed the deceased had hopes. In support he quoted Archbold page 140; 1st Moody and Robinson, page 551; 1st Greenleaf, page 207, sec. 158.

Mr. Kay replied, recounting all those points of the testimony which went to show that Lutz was told and believed he had received his death wound, and insisting that, these proved a case where the dying declaration is admissible.

The Court followed the counsel on both sides, going over the law and its application to the case in hand, and decided that, in view of all its circumstances, he was compelled to admit the declaration of Lutz as evidence.

Mr. Norris excepted to the ruling of the Court on the main point, and further asked that that portion of the dying declaration relative to the quarrel between the parties in July, 1856, be omitted; and to this the Court assented.

Justice Davis was then called to the stand to repeat the Declaration of Lutz. It is only necessary to say that it charged the shooting on Powers almost immediately upon Lutz's entering the tavern. To do this Powers pushed aside two men, McAleese and Gornley. Three shots were fired, the second of which was the fatal one. On the Saturday night previous (December 5th) Powers and Lutz had met at a restaurant, where the old difficulty was referred to. Powers refused to drink with Lutz, carrying the matter so far as to dare him to fight, and to say that had he a pistol he would shoot him. However, after this the matter was settled, and Lutz and Powers parted as friends, as Lutz supposed up to the time he was shot.

At the close of the testimony, Mr. Norris then offered four instructions to the jury for the acceptance of the Court, only one of which was granted, being the second, as follows:

"The Court instructs the jury that if they entertain a favorable doubt that the wound which caused the death of the deceased, Ed. A. Lutz, was inflicted by the prisoner at the bar or by some other person in the bar-room of McCoolgan, or from a door leading to said bar-room, then the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal."

Exceptions were taken to the ruling of the Court by Mr. Norris.

Mr. Norris addressed the jury on the part of the accused, and Mr. Kay for the prosecution.

The case was given to the jury about 2 o'clock and about 8 they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

NOW AND THEN.—Below will be found a letter from the Mayor of the City, addressed to the Circuit Court, soon after his accession to the throne. We give publicity to it for two reasons: first, that the real efficiency of the police at present may be more thoroughly appreciated by comparison with what our Hercules intended they should be; second, to show that the recent commission by the Mayor of the patrol in the several wards, confers no authority upon the recipients as conservators of the public peace, but that they were given for the purpose of courting popularity on his part, and we give him credit that he is aware of their want of efficiency; and also well-knowing that, if they were not devoid of that merit, the most of them will not be renewed, and serve his purpose in two ways—by a seeming desire to preserve the public peace, and by getting rid of the patrol before the election comes off. But to the letter:

"To the honorable Circuit Court of the District of Columbia:

"The undersigned, having been elected Mayor of this city, and having entered on the discharge of his duties, finds the police department so inefficient that a citizen has been murdered in the streets, and other high crimes and misdemeanors have been committed, and the offenders have been allowed to escape, cannot continue any longer to trust the public safety in the hands of such agents, and respectfully asks that the persons named below may be appointed police officers, they having been designated police officers."

"Respectfully,"

"W. B. MAGRUDER."

The court complied with the request.

MASKED BALL.—Mr. Ullman, leader of the English Opera Troupe, lately entered into a new speculation for the introduction of the masked balls on the Paris plan, into this country, and advertised one to come off this week in the city of New York.

All his arrangements were complete; but Mr. Ullman received a notice from the Chief of Police not to proceed, as he was thereby violating an act of Assembly, and would subject himself to a very heavy fine. Mr. Ullman claims that he has consulted legal counsel, and they advise him that the statute is antiquated. It remains to be seen what course Mr. Ullman will take. Some of the New York papers are down on the arrangement, ascribing to these balls generally the grossest immorality. The Courier in particular is very much opposed to it.

THE DRAINING LAW.—The individual who made the assault upon the Hon. Mr. Craig, was arrested and taken before Justice McKenna for violating a corporation ordinance in carrying deadly weapons. We are told that in consideration of the circumstances, he was fined only twenty dollars, and his pistol restored to him. Some of the magistrates have been in the habit of confiscating arms found upon persons, but, as we apprehend, without any authority whatever. Will some one point out the law authorizing it?

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.—The nominating Convention of the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing voters, assembled at Copp's Saloon, on Louisiana Avenue. Mr. McNerhan of the 6th Ward, was elected President, and Mr. Mohun of the 4th Ward, Secretary of the body.

The Chairman then tendered his thanks to the Convention in terms as follows: "I tender my warmest and most sincere thanks for the honor you have been pleased to confer upon me, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. I acknowledge the compliment by bringing to the discharge of the duties of this position an honest determination to discharge them honestly and impartially. We are here to select a suitable candidate for the Mayorship of this proud and beautiful city. Upon our action here to-night will depend much of the future weal or woe of the national metropolis. I invoke the spirit of wisdom, of justice, of moderation, to attend upon our deliberations. I invoke the spirit of harmony and union that ought to characterize our proceedings. I ask you all to come to the support of the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honor conferred upon me."

The names of the delegates were then called, and all answered to their names except two, whose places were filled by the ward delegations.

The convention adopted the rules and regulations which governed that body last year, among which was the majority rule, requiring a majority to nominate.

The chairman said nominations were in order. Dr. Magruder, W. F. Bayley, Col. Berrett, and Mr. W. W. Moore were placed in nomination, as was also Mr. Riggs, whose name was withdrawn, at the suggestion of a member, that Mr. Riggs would not accept.

A motion was made that all the delegates be pledged to support the nominee. Adopted *unanimously*.

On the first ballot Dr. Magruder received 17, Mr. Moore 5, Bayley 12, and Berrett 1.

The subsequent ballots did not vary much from this result until about the 10th, when a diversion was attempted by some of the Bailey men in favor of Mr. Joseph F. Brown of the Third ward, who received some of the ballots as high as ten votes, but he could not get any higher.

On the first ballot the delegations from the Second, Seventh, and part of Third ward voted for Bailey, and stuck to him till there was evidently no chance, and then came to the support of Berrett. The delegates from the First, Fourth, Fifth, and two from the Sixth ward voted for Magruder on the first ballot, and stuck to him on every ballot till the last, with the exception of the two delegates from the Sixth ward.

On the first and subsequent ballots Magruder wanted only one vote to make him the nominee, but no amount of hard swearing and soft coaxing could induce any one to come over, although much influence was brought to bear, upon the Sixth ward particularly.

On the twentieth ballot Berrett received 20, Brown 6, Magruder 7—65. Col. Berrett having received a majority of all the votes, was declared the nominee, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

At the close of the ninth ballot, some one in the crowd sang out, "Nominate a new man."

The chairman called the spectators to order, and said if they would not do it, the convention were competent to maintain it. [Loud cheering.]

Prominent among the wire-worms in favor of Berrett was a Pennsylvania avenue banker, whose efforts, in connection with others, were so successful that a member of the convention called upon the chairman to keep these wire-pullers away from the members.

A committee of one from each ward was appointed to wait upon Mr. Berrett to inform him of his nomination. Loud calls were made for Berrett, but it was announced that he was not in town.

A committee of three was appointed to make arrangements to hold a mass meeting.

Mr. John D. Brandt offered a series of resolutions, covering three pages of foolscap, for adoption by the convention, in which resolutions was a number of resolves, denying that the disorders now prevalent were attributable to the city government, but holding the American party responsible for them. (Mr. Brandt did not inform us how he arrived at this result, but we suppose he figured it by the *reductio ad absurdum*.)

Dr. Borrowes opposed the resolutions, because he thought that many of the Know-Nothings might be brought to the support of Mr. Berrett. He was willing to let by-gones be by-gones, and thought that the American party was dead, or nearly so, and that the resolutions would revive them.

Mr. B. M. Clark of the Seventh Ward wanted to know if this was not an anti-Know-Nothing convention? He combated the idea that the American party was dead, the snake was only scathed, not killed.

After some slight alterations, the resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned.

We learn that a campaign paper is to be started in support of the nominee.

FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On Monday last soon after the House adjourned, a personal rencontre of a serious nature occurred between Hon. Mr. Craig, of N. C., and a Mr. Helper, formerly of the same State, and author of an abolition work called "The Impending Crisis."

A member who was sitting not far from Mr. Craig, states that a conversation of so marked a character as to arrest attention had been carried on sometime between the two, when, finally Mr. Craig told Helper to go away, and that he wished to have no difficulty with him. Helper made some insolent reply, and Mr. Craig reached out his hand as if to seize him. This Helper resented by a blow, or an attempt at a blow.

A fistfight, lasting a minute or two, but ending in no material injury to either party, ensued. The rencontre commenced in the central aisle, and ended in the space in front of the Clerk's desk. Members rushed in and separated the belligerents. Helper was removed into the Clerk's room, in the rear of the Speaker's chair. Some considerable excitement was manifested by members on both sides of the House, which, after a while, subsided.

Helper was taken before a magistrate by the Sergeant at Arms, and after an examination, gave bail for his appearance at Court. Upon searching his person, a revolver and a Bowie knife were found. Hon. E. D. Campbell appeared against him on the side of the witnesses. Mr. Craig did not wish to prosecute.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. BENTON.—The obsequies of the deceased Ex-Senator Benton were performed Monday afternoon, at his late residence in the presence of a crowd of the most distinguished personages of our country. Both Houses of Congress adjourned at an early hour to enable their respective members to attend the funeral; and, besides many of these, there were present the President of the United States, the venerable Secretary of State, several Foreign Ministers, officers of the army and navy, and many other persons, official and unofficial. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. HALL, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. B. SCENDELAND of the Presbyterian Church; the latter of whom delivered an eloquent and feeling address on the eminent character and career of the deceased statesman. The body of the Ex-Senator was then conveyed, by the pall-bearers and a large procession to the railroad station, together with the remains of his deceased grand-child, and there deposited on a car to be taken to St. Louis, in charge of Wm. CAREY JONES and RICHARD T. JACOB ESQs, sons-in-law of Col. Benton.

It may interest many of our readers to learn something of the testamentary arrangements of the distinguished citizen whose final departure from this city, the scene of his long and arduous political career, to his last resting place, is noted above. Col. Benton names as his executors, and also as trustees of his daughters, his son-in-law, Wm. CAREY JONES, JOHN CHAS. FREMONT and RICHARD TAYLOR JACOB, and his friends MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and PHILIPS LEE. The entire remaining library is bequeathed to Mr. JONES, who thus becomes the literary legatee; in which there seems an appropriateness on account of his long association with Col. Benton in his literary labors, and his own ability as a writer and acquaintance with public affairs. The will was made last September, while Mr. Jones was in Central America. The fourth son-in-law—than whom neither of them is more respected—M. BOULEAU, is not named as one of the executors, on account probably of his remote permanent residence, he being Consul General of France at Calcutta.

EXCLUSION OF A REPORTER.—Below we publish an order from the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the exclusion of a reporter from his privileges. The occasion of it was as follows: When the Montgomery amendment to the Kansas bill passed the House, there was a considerable noise made by the friends and enemies of that measure, by stamping, clapping of hands, hissing, &c. The Speaker immediately called those persons in the gallery to order, and reminded them that they were not in a theatre, and if the disorder was repeated he would give the order to clear the galleries. After order was restored and while the Speaker was still speaking, this Mr. Edward Harte, commenced to clap his hands, very vigorously together, and attracted the attention of every one in the House.

We have no acquaintance with this gentleman but we must say that it gratified us to know that order had been vindicated. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more out of place or more nonsensical than the usual method of signifying approbation, bad enough in all conscience in a theatre, but entirely out of place in the councils of the nation.

TO THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: EDWARD HART, the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who has a permit to occupy a seat in the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 1st instant, was guilty of a gross breach of order and decorum during the session of the House, and when occupying the said seat.

The Speaker called to order, and a motion was made to clear the galleries, when the disorder was again renewed by said Harte by loud clapping.

Supposing that the disorderly conduct of said Harte was from temporary excitement, and not from a deliberate purpose to violate the decorum of the House and the authority of its officers, the Speaker subsequently sent for said Harte and asked him if he had any explanation to make.

Believing that those who enjoy special privileges under the rules of the House, and by the courtesy of its officers, should not violate its order and interrupt its proceedings, I hereby revoke the permit heretofore given him by me, and instruct you to exclude the said Edward Harte hereafter from the Reporters' Gallery.

JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives, April 5, 1858.

REPORTERS' GALLERY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 5, 1858. Sir: In accordance with your request as to the violation of order in the Gallery of the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, "to know who it was that committed the breach of order," I have to say that I saw Mr. Edward Harte, Reporter for the New York Courier and Enquirer, after the motion was made to clear the gallery and the admonition of the Speaker that the disturbance must cease, commence the disorder again by loud clapping with his hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES OWEN, Messenger in charge of Reporters' Gallery. Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATIC RUPTURE.—In the whole country there is not a spot where lawless ruffianism has such complete and uninterrupted sway as in the city of Washington. Since the Democratic leaders there, aided and abetted by the officials of the Federal Government, determined to crush out Americanism in our National Capital, and to that end invoked the murderous services of the Federal troops to shoot down inoffensive citizens in cold blood on election day, the city of Washington has been given up to bands of marauders. Robbery and murder and arson occur there not only nightly but daily, in the open day light and upon the public streets, and the perpetrators of these crimes are permitted to go unpunished. It can no longer be doubted that they are shielded from punishment by the Democratic authorities themselves. This nefarious feast of blood and rapine is witnessed day after day by the Democratic Mayor and council, by the Democratic President and his Cabinet, and by the Democratic majority in Congress, and not a single effort has been made by them or by any of them to arrest its progress. They were prompt enough in calling out the United States Marines and ordering them to shoot down men, women and children in the public streets in the neighborhood of a voting precinct at which an election was quietly proceeding, and they are eager to suppress all investigation by Congress into the facts of that atrocious outrage, but day after month, and week after week, and month after day, and hour after hour they have witnessed the commission of outrage upon outrage, of robbery after robbery, of murder after murder by the bands of Democratic bullies and ruffians who have notoriously been invited thither for partisan purposes, and no effort is made to prevent the repetition of these atrocities or to bring to punishment those by whom they have been perpetrated.—*Louisville Journal.*

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.—Quite an excitement was created in the House of Representatives on Thursday in consequence of Mr. Bowie claiming the floor while Mr. Thompson of New York was speaking upon the guard bill.

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman," said he, but couldn't get any further, until the Chairman was compelled to recognize him, and Mr. Thompson stated that he would yield to the gentleman from Maryland if he wanted to ask him a question. "Cries on the right of 'go on, go on.' The Chairman stated that Mr. Bowie was evidently laboring under a misapprehension (?) that he was not entitled to the floor, the chair having recognized the gentleman from New York, and requested Mr. Bowie to resume his seat.

No persuasion could induce him however to do so, and he kept on advancing to the centre of the House, towards the gentleman speaking. His friends gathered round him, and tried to keep him quiet, but he refused to hearken to any of them and said he didn't want to hear anything from them.

A member got up and remarked that such scenes were a disgrace to the House, and he hoped that the Chairman would preserve order. The Chairman again requested Mr. Bowie to resume his seat, or he would reluctantly be compelled to send for the Speaker to take the matter in charge.

His friends finally got him out of the House by sending in the card of some pretended person who wanted to see him.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Quiet and order generally reigned throughout the city on Saturday night; and up to 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, there was not a single case for trial at the central station. But this state of things was not permitted to last long. About the latter hour, in the Seventh ward, an elderly man named Biggs, shot a young man named Dudley, who, it is stated, had made threats and otherwise ill-treated Biggs on his own premises.

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I agree that there is nothing more important for the welfare of the City of Washington than the election of a conservative Mayor at the coming election.

But, whilst agreeing to this, I do not agree that such Mayor must be, in the insulting phraseology of the anti-American press, an "Anti-Know-Nothing." I recognise, indeed, no such party as the "Know-Nothing" party, nor any such party as an "Anti-Know-Nothing" party; nor will I, for one, consent to any such term "Know-Nothing," to that pure and patriotic organization known as the "American party."

Now, Mr. Editor, if there be a conservative element in the present Democratic organization, and if they are willing to unite with the conservative elements in other parties, to effect the object of electing a conservative Mayor—one who will put down the rampant rascality inaugurated by the present dynasty, let them separate themselves from those who insultingly claim the name of "Anti-Know-Nothings," and demonstrate that separation by offering the name of a candidate who will be acceptable to all conservatives.

There are men in this city, who, in my judgment, would, at the present juncture, unite the vote of the order-loving, law-abiding, and orderly-hating portion of the citizens of Washington; but, sir, no man who, for two or three years past, has been prominent as a politician, whether as an "American" or as a "Democrat," could obtain the vote above indicated.

The nomination of a prominent politician of either one of these rival parties, would instantly array the opposite party in a solid phalanx against such nomination. The object sought to be accomplished can only be accomplished by the selection of a candidate who has taken no active part in the recent contests.

For one, I should prefer that no meetings should be held to make such nomination, but that such gentlemen as would accept the position of Mayor, and who consider themselves as embraced in the list of conservative and independent men, in no way mixed up with recent party strife, would announce themselves, or be announced by their personal friends as candidates, and let the public mind be canvassed, and finally settle down upon the one who may be thought best qualified, and most likely to defeat the cohorts of demagogism and rowdiness.

JUNIUS.

The New York Herald man and Prentice of the Louisville Journal, have lately had a sparring match; but Bennett concluded to play guits, and has accordingly hauled off. Prentice is hard to beat, says an exchange. That's so, say we.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

About 2 o'clock last Sunday morning, a messenger came to Jailor Baker, in the jail at Watertown, with the intelligence that a prisoner named Spencer Wilson was sick, and wished Mr. Baker to bring him some medicine. Mr. B. did not hesitate to attend the prisoner, and brought him a drink calculated to alleviate his pain. While Mr. Baker was holding the cup for the consummate villain to drink (for Wilson was feigning his illness) three other prisoners, named Eddy, Ward and Missie, stole slyly into the cell in their stealing feet. (Mr. B. back being towards them) and seized him, bore him to the ground, beat him terribly about the head, and abused him shamefully. One of the wretches stepped on the throat of the prostrate jailor, while the three others proceeded to gag and bind him—not, however, until he had made sufficient noise to awaken his wife, who, brave woman! seized a revolver and stationed herself at the outer door, leading into the hall, where she calmly awaited developments.

Meanwhile the villains had picked Mr. Baker's pocket of his wallet, and the prison key, and locking him into the cell, coolly proceeded to prepare for departure, considering themselves now "all hunk," as the phrase is. They picked up their satchels, which were carefully packed, flung their coats on their arms, and proceeded to the outer door for the purpose of taking leave. What was their consternation on looking through the hole in the door, and beholding levelled directly at them an ugly concern with six holes in the end of it, and a little white finger calmly resting on the trigger.

"Advance one step into this hall," said the delicate, but firm voice, "and you die." The villains quailed. "Come on," said Mrs. Baker, "but the first man who steps from that door I will shoot."

This was more than the fellows had bargained for. But one of them was cool and impudent. "Pshaw!" said he, "you don't know how to shoot!"

"Yes I do," said Mrs. Baker, "I have been practicing this long time: 'If you don't believe it you can make the trial.'"

The fellows were completely baffled. They retired for consultation. With a refinement of devilry worthy the arch fiend, they returned with the intelligence that Mrs. Baker might take her choice—either to see her husband's brains knocked out, or to retire and let them pass out. Here indeed was a fearful trial! What did the brave woman do? She quailed not for an instant—her eye relaxed not its vigilance—her fingers trembled not on the trigger—she stood pointing the deadly weapon through the iron bars of the hall before the door, and repeating her warning to the villains not to come forward a step, as they valued life!

We challenge history to produce an example of more glorious heroism on the part of a woman!

A messenger had in the meantime gone after help, and it soon came in the shape of some of the most resolute and hardy men in Watertown, who speedily relieved the little woman from her guard, drove the prisoners back into their cells, and set matters "to rights."

The four men are now in chains. They are named H. D. Eddy, in for grand larceny at Watertown; Oliver Missie, in for attempting to commit a rape in Rutland; Lawrence Ward, in for burglary in Watertown; and Spencer Wilson, in for burglary in Clayton. Four more heaven-defying and devilish wretches probably Jefferson county boasts not; at least we hope so!

Mrs. Baker is a small, slim woman, with very expressive features, in which courage and firmness are displayed in the keen, clear eye, and the resolute lines about the mouth. We asked her if she would really have shot the men, had they disregarded her warning. She said: "Most certainly I would! Would I lose?—*Utica Herald April 8.*"

THE HAREM UNVEILED.—A Moldavian countess, a frequent visitor in the harems of the late Redschid Pasha and other dignitaries of Constantinople, thus takes the romance out of the popular idea of those Mohammedan paradises:

"Women, fat, ill-made, dirty and stupid—such is the personnel of all harems. Add to this that the women pass their days in jealousy of each other, disputing, abusing, and even fist-fighting, and you will understand that the happiness of Messieurs the Turks, which has for centuries inflamed the imaginations of romancers and poets, leaves much to be desired to make it perfect."

"The harem is a hell where four or five furries busy themselves in tearing a poor devil whom the caliph master and lord."

"A well-kept harem, of four women only, costs twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and that of the Sultan, for 1856, cost a hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. The young Turks, who have adopted European ideas, regard the harem as an institution that has had its day."

"The Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta Ga., alluding to the alleged danger of a dissolution of the Union from the 'Kansas bubble' says: 'The demagogues and political knaves who sprung it upon the country, for the purpose of agitation and to make political capital, are now well understood by the great mass of the intelligent men of the nation, and they will be powerless for evil, however the Lecompton Constitution may be disposed of. True, these tricksters may attempt to get up an excitement, and lash the people into a sort of political furor, but so far as the South is concerned, they will not be able to muster a corporal's guard to dissolve the Union upon any such issue. Intelligent men of all parties have become thoroughly disgusted with the whole matter, and are perfectly indifferent whether the Lecompton Constitution is adopted or rejected by Congress—so far as any good may result to the South is concerned.'"

"In a debate the other day between Mr. Campbell of Ohio and Mr. Clay of Kentucky, the latter observed repeatedly that it was very distasteful to him to be told about his father—that he would thank the gentleman not to talk to him upon that subject."

We are not surprised at the antipathy which the young man of Ashland has to being reminded of his father. He tears down his father's principles and measures. He fraternizes with his father's enemies and hates his father's friends, and surely no one need wonder that he is disturbed in spirit at the sound of his father's name.—*Louisville Journal.*

"THE TOOTHACHE."—"My dear friend," said H—, "I can cure your toothache in ten minutes."

"How? How?" I inquired. "Do it in pity."

"Instantly," said he. "Have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it, with some common salt."

They were produced. My friend pulverized them, and mixed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There," said he, "if that does not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to every one, and publish it everywhere. The remedy is infallible."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed salt and alum, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, with it the alum and salt. It cured the torment of the toothache.

(Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.)

FROM WASHINGTON

The Cause and Effect.—The American Organization.—The Executive Committee.—Self Sacrificing Spirit.—A Consistent Man.—The Cabinet.—City Morals, &c.

Unquestionably the recent defeat of the Lecompton swindle in the House was greatly influenced by, if not solely attributable to, the action of the gallant little band of National Americans, who held the balance of power. If Messrs. Morris, of your state; Davis, Harris and Richard of Maryland; Gilmer of North Carolina; and Marshall and Underwood, of Kentucky, or any four of them, had reversed their votes, the Lecompton fraud would have been consummated.

Every influence was brought to bear upon them without success. They were too manly, too honest, too fearless to be bought, coerced or intimidated. While others, nominally of the same political faith, felt bound to yield to the wishes of their immediate constituents, or succumbed to the natural influence of sectional sentiments, or prejudices, these stood firm, to show the country that the old spirit is not yet crushed out entirely. All honor to them, now and forever!